

A STUDY ON THE INCIDENCE OF GLAUCOMA IN OCULAR TRAUMA

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE

To study the incidence of different types of glaucoma in ocular trauma and to analyse the etiopathogenesis in case of glaucoma due to ocular trauma

METHODS

In our study of 200 patients with ocular trauma, detailed history was recorded. They were subjected for the following examination - Visual acuity by Snellen's chart, Anterior segment evaluation with Slit lamp examination, Fundus examination by direct ophthalmoscopy and slit lamp biomicroscopy using 90D, Indirect ophthalmoscopy, IOP measurement by Goldmann applanation tonometer / Rebound tonometer/ Tonopen, Gonioscopy, Automated perimetry, B scan, Ultrasound Biomicroscopy, X-ray orbit if needed. All the patients were followed up weekly for the first two weeks, biweekly for a month and then monthly for 12 months.

RESULTS

The study was conducted to analyse the incidence of glaucoma in ocular trauma and its aetiopathogenesis. The results are as follows - Of the 200 cases taken for the study, 27 patients (13.5%) developed glaucoma within the study period of one year. Males (66.67%) were most commonly affected than females (29.63%) in traumatic glaucoma. Industrial (working place) injury (25.93%) was more common followed by domestic injury (22.22%). Our study concluded that very poor visual acuity (74.07%) at presentation increased the risk of glaucoma. Number of patients with open angle glaucoma (55.56%) was higher than angle closure glaucoma (44.44%). Traumatic iritis

(37.04%) and hyphema (25.93%) were the most common causes. This was followed by lens induced (18.52%), peripheral anterior synechiae (14.81%) and angle recession (3.7%).

CONCLUSION

The increased male preponderance is due to their work place of industrial units and more outdoor work activities. It is essential that wearing of protective devices should be made compulsory while working in industries. Simple measures like EYE CARE PROGRAMME may go a long way in educating the patients and creating awareness about the risk and complication of ocular injury.

KEYWORDS: incidence, traumatic glaucoma, etiopathogenesis